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Adjustable Safety Cable

Background of the Invention

In order to erect structures such as buildings, scaffoldings are usually required to be erected prior to any other work carried out on the building itself.

People who erect scaffoldings are known in the art as scaffolders and are required to erect such scaffolds in conditions that, by necessity, place them at risk of falling from a relatively high elevation during the course of their work.

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a safety apparatus for the erection of structures, which provides safety to users before they are placed at risk.

2. Description of the Related Art

Numerous types of safety apparatus exist to prevent such occurrences, such as described in United Kingdom Patent 2 311 554. However, such systems require the scaffolder to first escalate the scaffold, irrespective of its height, without the benefit of being safely attached to any safety apparatus, and only being able to anchor himself to said safety apparatus once he has reached his area of work.

Such a problem is encountered both at the time of climbing onto the scaffold, for instance at the beginning of the working day and, subsequently, also at the time of coming off the scaffold, for instance at the end of the working day. Moreover, each time a higher level of scaffolding requires erecting, scaffolders are hence required to climb up the scaffolding

and existing apparatus do not allow them to do so whilst benefiting from being safely attached to any safety apparatus. Indeed, a scaffolder must first release his anchor from said safety apparatus, then climb up to the new level of scaffolding whereafter he can secure the existing apparatus in place, said scaffolder being constantly at risk of falling. Only then can he and his co-workers anchor to said safety apparatus.

Brief Summary of the Invention

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a safety apparatus for the erection of structures, comprising a first substantially vertical support; a second substantially vertical support; and a supporting cable extending between said first and second supports, wherein said vertical supports are configured to be adjustable in length and each includes a first fixing means and a second fixing means such that the length of a support may be adjusted by releasing said first fixing means and then re-fixing said first fixing means after said adjustment has been made. The invention therefore provides a means for providing constant safety to said scaffolder such that he is constantly tethered to said safety apparatus whilst scaling and erecting scaffoldings, independently of the height that said scaffold must be erected to.

According to a second aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of erecting safety apparatus during the assembly of a structure, comprising the steps of attaching the first substantially vertical support to said structure; attaching the second substantially vertical support to said structure; extending a cable between said first and second supports and attaching a safety harness to said cable, wherein said vertical supports are configured to be adjustable in length and each includes a first fixing means

and a second fixing means such that the length of a support may be adjusted by releasing said first fixing means and then re-fixing said fixing means after said adjustment.

The invention will now be described by way of example only with reference to the following drawings.

Brief Description of the Several Views of the Drawings

Figure 1 is an isometric view of a scaffold erected;

Figure 2 is an isometric view of a scaffold erected, with the safety apparatus in place;

Figure 3 is a side view of the first and second substantially vertical supports and of the supporting cable of said safety apparatus, which embodies the present invention;

Figure 4 is a side view of a detail of the first substantially vertical support of said safety apparatus, illustrating the anchoring of the supporting cable and the external strengthener component at the base of an upper tube of said first substantially vertical support;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of the device which embodies first and second fixing means;

Figure 6 is a side view of a system of pulleys and rope combination, used to adjust the height of both an upper and lower tube of a substantially vertical support relative to on another;

Figure 7 is an isometric view of a first level of scaffolding with the safety apparatus in place;

Figure 8 details steps performed to adjust the length of the substantially vertical supports;

Figure 9 is an isometric view of a first and second level of scaffolding

with the safety apparatus in place, wherein the length of said safety apparatus has been adjusted;

Figure 10 shows a first, second and third level of scaffolding with the safety apparatus in place, wherein the length of said safety apparatus has been adjusted and said safety apparatus is extended to its maximum length;

Figure 11 is an isometric view of a scaffold featuring multiple levels with the safety apparatus in place, wherein the length of said safety apparatus has been adjusted; and

Figure 12 illustrates an alternative embodiment of the invention, wherein multiple supporting cables are implemented.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

Figure 1 shows a scaffold **101**, comprising of vertical poles **102**, horizontal poles **103**, transversal poles **104** and flat sections **105**. It also comprises diagonal strengthener poles **106**.

Typically, the erection of the scaffold requires firstly, the erection of the vertical poles **102** and secondly, fitting of the horizontal poles **103**. Transversal poles **104** are then implemented to confer additional stability and integrity to the scaffold before the flat sections **105** are put in place. The diagonal strengthener pole **106** are then implemented to confer additional stability and integrity to the ensemble.

Current safety apparatus for scaffolders who erect this type of structure consists mainly of a lanyard tethering a safety harness worn by the scaffolder to any of the scaffold poles that constitute the scaffold. Such a lanyard is typically five feet length, thus restricting the working area for any scaffolder wearing this safety apparatus to five feet either side of the

anchoring point of the lanyard.

Upon completing work necessary to the erection of a higher flat surface, which can be partially achieved whilst standing on the flat surface immediately underneath, a scaffolder must then unhook his lanyard from its anchoring point on the scaffold, climb to the new higher level of the scaffold untethered at the risk of falling from the scaffold in order to reach the parts of the ensemble that requires further work, such as tightening bolts or fixtures, and then set up the safety apparatus again.

Once in place, he can then tether his lanyard to safety apparatus and carry out further tasks. Alternatively, should other scaffolders be working on said scaffold with the first scaffolder, they also must unfasten their lanyard from safety apparatus and climb to the higher lever untethered, at the risk of falling from the scaffold.

Figure 2 shows the same scaffold **101** fully erected and equipped with the present invention.

A first substantially vertical support **201** consists of a lower tube **204** and an upper tube **205**. Said lower tube **204** has a larger diameter than upper tube **205** so that upper tube **205** may slide vertically within said lower tube **204**. The lower tube **204** is attached to transversal poles **104** of scaffold **101** by way of second fixing means **214** and **215**. The upper tube **205** is attached to transversal poles **104** of scaffold **101** by way of first fixing means **216** and **217**.

The upper tube **205** features an anchoring head **211** located at its lower extremity and protruding from the lower tube **204** through a slot implemented along at least part of the length of lower tube **204**. Upper tube **205** also includes an internal strengthener component **222**, the section of which can be square, triangular or dodecahedral. An external strengthener

component **213** extends between the lower anchoring point **211** and an upper anchoring point **212** situated at the upper extremity of upper tube **205**. A supporting cable **203** extends between said first substantially vertical support **201** and a second substantially vertical support **202**.

Said substantially vertical support **202** has an identical structure to first substantially vertical support **201** in that it includes a lower tube **206** and an upper tube **207**, the diameter of said lower tube **206** being larger than that of upper tube **207** so as to enable the upper tube **207** to slide vertically within lower tube **206**. The upper tube **207** features an anchoring point **208** at its lower extremity and an anchoring point **209** situated at its upper extremity. Upper tube **207** also includes an internal strengthener component **223**, the section of which can be square, triangular or dodecahedral. An external strengthening cable **210** extends between both anchoring points. The lower tube is attached to transversal poles of scaffold **101** by way of second fixing means **218** and **219** and upper tube **207** is attached to transversal poles of scaffold **101** by way of first fixing means **220** and **221**.

Figure 3 provides a more detailed view of the anchoring means for the supporting cable **203** extending between said first and second supports.

Supporting cable **203** passes through a first clamping device **301** located on the anchoring point **211** which is itself located on the lower extremity of the upper tube **205** of the first substantially vertical support **201**. The supporting cable **203** then passes through a second clamping device **302** identical in all points to clamping device **301**. Clamping device **302** is rigidly attached to upper tube **205**. Supporting cable **203** is then further supported by pulley **303** implemented at the upper extremity of upper tube **205**, which translates the direction of the safety cable from a

vertical direction to a horizontal direction. Supporting cable **203** then extends between said upper extremity of the upper tube **205** of the substantially vertical support **201** and the upper extremity of upper tube **207** of second substantially vertical support **202**.

The second substantially vertical support **202** is identical in structure and components to the first substantially vertical support **201** but does not feature a first or a second clamping device. However, the upper tube **207** features attachment means **304** at its upper extremity in order to safely anchor the extremity of the supporting cable **203**.

Figure 4 provides a more detailed view of the clamping devices implemented to secure the supporting cable **203** as well as the external strengthening cable **213**. Anchoring point **211** is an integral part of upper tube **205** and protrudes from a slot **409** implemented along at least part of the length of lower tube **204**. Clamping device **301** features an upper opening **401** through which supporting cable **203** enters the clamping device. It also features a lower opening **402** through which the cable exits the clamping device. The clamping operation is implemented by way of an anterior plate **403** against which supporting cable **203** is clamped by a posterior plate **404**. The posterior plate **404** is pressed against the cable and the anterior plate **403** by way of a tightening screw and bolt combination **405**.

The supporting cable **203** then passes through a second clamping device **302**, which is identical in all points to the clamping device **301**.

Supporting cable **203** is tensed once it has been threaded through clamping devices **301**, **302** and safely anchored to anchoring point **209**, and is clamped in place by tightening the screw and bolt combination **405**. In effect, clamping device **302** provides the primary clamping point.

whereas clamping device **301** assumes the function of a redundant, additional safety clamping point should the primary clamping device **302** fail.

Part of the anchoring point **211** protrudes and a cavity **410** is implemented at the extremity of this protuberance in order to facilitate the anchoring of the external strengthener component **213** to said anchoring point. Said external strengthener component **213** is attached to a first loop **406** that includes a threaded extremity, said threaded extremity is screwed to one end of a double-ended tightening loop **407**, a hook **408** also including a threaded extremity is screwed to the other end of the double-ended tightening loop **407**. The sharp end of said hook **408** is then passed through the cavity **410**. Upon rotating the double-ended tightening loop **407**, the tension of the external strengthening cable **213** is increased and therefore increases the overall rigidity and integrity of the upper tube **205**.

Figure 5 illustrates a perspective view of said first and second fixing means **214**, **215**, **216**, **217**, **218**, **219**, **220** and **221**. Said fixing means comprise two cylindrical brackets **501** and **502**, diametrically opposed such that bracket **501** is secured around substantially vertical support **201** and bracket **502** is secured around any pole forming part of scaffold **101**, preferably a transversal pole, such as transversal pole **104**. Said bracket **501** comprises a first half cylinder **503** and a second half cylinder **504** articulated by a hinge **505**. Said half cylinders **503** and **504** may be clasped together by way of locking means **506**.

The half cylinder **503** features an inner plate **507** with a permanent layer of PTFE material implemented to confer the apparatus increased grip over the substantially vertical support. The second half cylinder **504** which faces the outside of said substantially vertical support features three

threaded holes **508**, **509** and **510**, preferably equidistant from one another and implemented on an imaginary line dividing the half cylinder **504** along the sense of its curve. Screw devices **511**, **512** and **513** have a thread that compliments the thread implemented in openings **508**, **509** and **510**. An internal plate **514** with a curvature sensibly similar to the curve defined by the half cylinder **504** is pressed against said substantially vertical support by way of screwing and thereby tightening screw device **511** into opening **508**, screw device **512** through opening **509** and screw device **513** through opening **510**, at which point they apply pressure against the curved plate **514**, which itself clasps said substantially vertical support against plate **507**.

Said bracket **501** is mounted by way of welding, or other appropriate process, to an extension arm **515**, the section of which is substantially but non-exclusively circular. Said extension arm **515** is itself mounted onto a base square plate **516** by way of welding, or any other appropriate means. Said base square plate **516** has threaded holes **517** implemented at each of its four corners.

An additional bracket **502**, identical in all points to first bracket **501**, is fixed to bracket **501** by bolting together their respective base square plates **516** and **518** through the four threaded openings **517** on square plate **516** and corresponding threaded openings **519** on square base plate **518**. Said bracket **502** is fixed to bracket **501** in such a way that the cylinders respectively delimited by brackets **501** and **502** are perpendicular to one another. Thus, we have described fixing means of the type referred to in *Figure* 2 as **214**, **215**, **216**, **217**, **218**, **219**, **220** and **221**, which enable the safe anchoring of the ensemble of the substantially vertical supports to transversal poles, which are a strengthening part of scaffold **101** themselves.

Figure 6 shows an implementation of a system of pulleys and rope combination, which is used to slide upper tube **205** independently of lower tube **204**. Said system comprises a first ensemble of pulleys **601**, rigidly fixed to lower tube **204** of first substantially vertical support **201**. Said system also comprise a second ensemble of pulleys **602**, itself rigidly fixed to upper tube **205** of first substantially vertical support **201**. A rope **603** passes through both ensembles of pulleys **601** on lower tube **204** and **602** on upper tube **205** and is threaded through said ensemble of pulleys in such a way that pulling on said rope **603** would raise upper tube **205** independently of lower tube **204** and feeding the rope through the ensemble of pulleys would, on the contrary, lower upper tube **205** within lower tube **204**. Alternatively, should rope **603** be manoeuvred above the lower tube **204**, the effect of pulling rope **603** through the ensemble of pulleys **601**, **602** would raise the lower tube **204** independently of upper tube **205** and feeding said rope **603** through the ensemble of pulleys **601**, **602** would lower lower tube **204** independently of upper tube **205**.

The second substantially vertical support **202** is equipped with an identical system of pulleys and rope combination, in order to adjust the height of both substantially vertical supports **201** and **202** such that the supporting cable **203** remains parallel to the structure and is attached at all times.

Figure 7 shows the first erected level of a scaffold **701**, which typically does not yet require scaffolders to equip themselves with any safety device, said structure being typically under six foot high.

Said scaffold comprises a combination of vertical poles **715** and horizontal poles **716** and four transversal poles **703**, **704**, **705** and **706**. It further comprises flat surface **702**, typically wooden planks resting on the

ensemble delimited by the poles so that scaffolders, fitters or builders, can manoeuvre and carry out their working tasks on the scaffold. The safety apparatus is implemented at this stage of the erection of the structure.

The safety apparatus comprises a first substantially vertical support **201**, itself comprising a lower tube **204** and an upper tube **205**, said lower tube **204** having a bigger diameter than said upper tube **205**, so as to allow upper tube **205** to slide vertically within lower tube **204**.

The safety apparatus also comprises a second substantially vertical support **202** of a structure similar to first substantially vertical support **201** in that it includes a lower tube **206** and an upper tube **207**, said lower tube **206** having a larger diameter than upper tube **207**, so as to allow upper tube **207** to slide vertically within lower tube **206**.

A safety cable **203** extends between first substantially vertical support **201**, which is attached to scaffolding **701** by way of second fixing means **214** and **215** respectively bracketing transversal poles **703** and **704**, and second substantially vertical support **202**, which is attached to scaffolding **701** by way of second fixing means **218** and **219**, respectively bracketing transversal poles **705** and **706**.

Said safety apparatus is implemented at this stage of the erection of the structure to enable scaffolders to attach their respective safety harnesses to the apparatus whilst still being on the ground, thereby benefiting from the safety conferred by the apparatus as soon as the scaffolders start escalating said structure.

A scaffolder **707** equipped with a safety harness **709** is depicted as stood on flat surface **702**. He is tethered to safety cable **203** by way of a cable **711** attached to a cable clamping device **713**, preferably of the type known as inertia reel. Another scaffolder **708**, equipped with a safety

harness **710** is tethered to safety cable **203** by way of a cable **712** attached to a cable clamping device **714**, also preferably of the type known as inertia reel, is depicted still on the ground.

Safety cable clamping devices **713** and **714** are preferably of the type known as inertia reel for the purpose of enabling a scaffolder **708** to secure his harness **710** to the safety cable **203** whilst still on the ground before climbing onto the scaffold **701** and putting himself at risk of subsequently falling from a high elevation.

Said inertia reel is well known to those skilled in the art and is designed to function along the same principle as a car safety belt. It will allow an attachment cable to unreel in the case of a scaffolder escalating or descending from a structure such as a scaffold, but it will prevent the cable from unreeling in the case of an abrupt cable tension such as may arise in an accidental fall from said structure.

Thus, before erecting the safety apparatus, handlers will ensure that the respective leads of the attachment cables of said inertia reels **713** and **714** are secured to any anchoring means on the ground, so that, upon completing the setting up of the safety apparatus, scaffolder **708** can safely attach the lead of inertia reel **714** to his safety harness **710** and scale scaffold **701** to reach the position of scaffolder **707** in total safety.

The safety cable **203** must always stand above the head of the scaffolders. Therefore, as the structure is being erected, the height of safety cable **203** relative to the height of the scaffolders at work will subsequently have to be adjusted. *Figure 8* details the steps required to adjust the height of said safety cable appropriately.

At step **801** it is determined that a new, higher level of structure requires erecting. At step **802** the question is asked as to whether the

safety cable and therefore the safety apparatus in its ensemble is high enough to remain above the head of the scaffolders and thereby provide safety once the new, higher level has been erected. If answered in the affirmative, said new higher level can be built at step **810** without proceeding with any further adjustments of the safety apparatus. However, if answered in the negative, the safety apparatus requires adjustment so that said safety cable will still be above the head of the scaffolder once the new higher level has been erected.

At step **803** the first fixing means **216** and **217** are released so as to enable upper tube **205** of first substantially vertical support **201** to slide vertically within lower tube **204** by way of the system of pulleys and rope combination **601**, **602**, **603** until such time as it reaches an appropriate height at step **804**. At step **805** the first fixing means **216** and **217** are then re-fixed to the structure and secured again. This three-step procedure is repeated with the first fixing means **220** and **221** of upper tube **207** of second substantially vertical support **202**.

At step **806** a question is asked as to whether the safety cable is now high enough after the adjustment has taken place for the work to be carried out. When answered in the affirmative the new higher level of the structure can be erected as at step **810**. However, should safety cable **203** and the safety apparatus still not reach the required height, for instance if the maximum elevation of the safety apparatus stood on the ground has been reached, then at step **807** the second fixing means **214** and **215** are released so as to enable lower tube **204** of first substantially vertical support **201** to slide vertically over upper tube **205** by way of the system of pulleys and rope combination **601**, **602**, **603** until such time as it reaches an appropriate height at step **808**. At step **806** the second fixing means **214**

and **215** are then re-fixed to the structure and secured again. This three-step procedure is repeated with the second fixing means **218** and **219** of lower tube **206** of second substantially vertical support **202**. At which point the operation reverts back to step **803** where the first fixing means, located on the upper tubes are released, the upper tubes can slide upwards to achieve the required height and the first fixing means are secured in place. Thus, the appropriate height for the safety apparatus is now achieved and the new higher level of the structure can be erected.

Throughout the course of the adjustment that has been described, the scaffolders carrying out this adjustment and erecting said structure still benefit from a safe tethering to safety cable **203** that will prevent any accidental fall from said structure.

Figure 9 shows a scaffold **701** from *Figure* 7 where an additional higher level of scaffold has been implemented by way of vertical poles **901**, horizontal poles **902**, transversal poles **903** and **904** and flat surface **904**. At this stage, the height of the scaffold does not yet require upper tubes **205** and **207** to be attached to the structure. The height of the safety cable **203** has however been adjusted with regard to its respective heights as depicted in *Figure* 7 and said adjustment has been carried out by way of a system of pulleys and rope combination **601**, **602**, **603**. Additionally, further integrity has been provided to the safety apparatus by releasing second fixing means **215** and **219** from their anchoring to transversal poles **704** and **706** respectively, and re-anchoring to new, higher transversal poles **903** and **904**.

Scaffolder **707** has been able to carry out all the aforementioned adjustments in total safety. Moreover, scaffolder **708** is still able to anchor his harness **710** to safety cable **203** by attaching the lead of attachment

cable **712** on inertia reel **714** whilst still on the ground.

Figure 10 again shows a scaffold **701** from *Figures 7* and *9*, where an additional higher level of scaffold has been implemented by way of vertical poles **1001**, horizontal poles **1002**, transversal poles **1003**, **1004**, **1005**, **1006**, **1008** and **1009** and flat surface **1007**. At this stage, the height of the scaffold does require upper tubes **205** and **207** to be attached to the structure, by attaching first fixing means **216** and **217** to transversal poles **1003** and **1004** respectively, and attaching first fixing means **220** and **221** to transversal poles **1005** and **1006** respectively. The height of the safety cable **203** has initially been adjusted with regard to its respective heights as depicted in *Figures 7* and *9* and said adjustment has been carried out by way of a system of pulleys and rope combination **601**, **602**, **603**. The safety apparatus is here depicted as having reached its maximum extension, which reaches generally between five and ten meters, preferably reaches seven meters.

Scaffolder **707** has been able to carry out all the aforementioned adjustments in total safety. Moreover, scaffolder **708** is still able to anchor his harness **710** to safety cable **203** by attaching the lead of attachment cable **712** on inertia reel **714** whilst still on the ground.

Figure 11 again shows a scaffold **701** from *Figures 7*, *9* and *10*, where additional higher levels of scaffold have been implemented by way of vertical poles **1101**, horizontal poles **1102**, transversal poles **1103**, **1104**, **1105** and **1106** and flat surfaces **1107** and **1108**. At this stage, the height of the scaffold has required the length of the safety apparatus to be adjusted such that supporting cable **203** is elevated to a height beyond the maximum elevation of said safety apparatus whilst the lower extremities of the respective lower tubes of its two substantially vertical supports rest on the

ground. Steps **801** to **810** have therefore been followed and, in order to arrive at the situation represented in *Figure 11*, the following actions have successively taken place:

In order erect further levels of scaffold **701** it is determined that the safety cable will not be high enough after the adjustment as at step **806**, since the safety apparatus has already reached its maximum extension. The second fixing means **214** and **215** are therefore released from the transversal poles **706** and **903** respectively. Alternatively, first fixing means **216** may also be released from transversal pole **1003** in order to slide lower tube **204** further up than what would be the case if this particular first fixing means was left in place. Lower tube **204** then slides upwards along the length of upper tube **205** by way of the system of pulleys and rope combination **601**, **602** and **603**. Second fixing means **214** and **215** are then respectively re-fixed to transversal poles **1003** and **1008**. The above operation is then repeated for the second substantially vertical support, the second fixing means **218** and **219** of which are released from the transversal poles **705** and **904** respectively. Alternatively, first fixing means **220** may also be released from transversal pole **1005** in order to provide more clearance to slide lower tube **206** further up along the length of upper tube **207**. Said lower tube **206** then slides along in an upward direction along the length of upper tube **207**. Second fixing means **218** and **219** are then respectively secured to transversal poles **1005** and **1009**.

Subsequently, first fixing means **217** is released from transversal pole **1004** and the length of the safety apparatus is adjusted by way of the system of pulleys and rope **601**, **602** and **603**. Similarly, first fixing means **221** is released from transversal pole **1006** and the length of the second substantially vertical support is likewise adjusted so that supporting cable

203 reaches an appropriate height above the head of the scaffolders.

A new level of structure delimited by flat surface 1107 can now be erected. Upon erection of this level the length of the safety apparatus is again adjusted by way of the system of pulleys and rope combination 601, 602 and 603. Upon completing this adjustment a new higher level of scaffold 701 which is delimited by flat surface 1108 can now be erected.

Upon completion of the assembly of this new higher level, first fixing means 216 and 217 of upper tube 205 can now be attached to transversal poles 1103 and 1104 respectively. Likewise, first fixing means 220 and 221 of upper tube 207 can now be attached to transversal pole 1105 and 1106 respectively.

Thus, we have now described a method of erecting safety apparatus during the assembly of a structure which comprise the steps of attaching a first substantially vertical support 201 to said structure, to attach the second substantially vertical support 202 to said structure, to extend a supporting cable 203 between said first and second substantially vertical supports 201, 202 and attach a safety harness 709 or 710 to said supporting cable 203, wherein said vertical support 201, 202 are configured to be adjustable in length and each includes a first fixing means 216, 217, 220, 221 and a second fixing means 214, 215, 218, 219, such that the length of a support may be adjusted by releasing said fixing means and then re-fixing said fixing means after said adjustment as according to steps 801 to 810.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, substantial vertical support 201 is equipped with spring-loaded supporting foot 1109. Said supporting foot 1109 is implemented at the lower extremity of lower tube 204 of said substantially vertical support 201. It is configured to confer additional stability to safety apparatus in its ensemble, by way of

transferring part of the weight of the safety apparatus in its ensemble to the lowest transversal pole **104** the base of said spring-loaded supporting foot is resting on.

As most of the total weight of the safety apparatus is in its ensemble it is supported by first and second fixing means of each substantially vertical supports **201** and **202**, upon performing the length adjustment in order for supporting cable **203** to be adjusted to an appropriate height, said spring-loaded supporting foot **1109** then rotates downward as it comes into contact with the underside of the next, higher transversal pole, then slide along the external diameter of said pole in a sensibly vertical direction. Upon the extremity of said spring-loaded supporting foot **1109** having slid along the full external diameter of said next higher transversal pole, said extremity being now situated above next higher transversal pole, said spring action derived from the spring-loaded characteristic of said supporting foot actuate the rotation of said supporting foot back to a position sensibly perpendicular to substantially vertical support **201** and parallel to supporting cable **203**. Said spring-loaded supporting foot **1109** can then support part of the weight of safety apparatus in its ensemble on said next, higher transversal pole. A spring-loaded foot **1110**, identical in configuration, characteristics and function to spring-loaded supporting foot **1109**, is implemented at the lower extremity of lower tube **206** of substantially vertical support **202**, such that both substantially vertical supports **201**, **202** are evenly supported in this way.

An alternative embodiment of the present invention exists wherein the lower and upper tube configuration of each said substantially vertical support remain identical in all points, however the upper extremities of upper tube **205** and **207** are configured to accommodate multiple

supporting cables.

For example, *Figure 12* illustrates the implementation of a second supporting cable **1201**, which has been implemented between the first vertical support **201** and the second vertical support **202**.

Upper extremity **209** of upper tube **207** features two sensibly parallel attachment means **304**, wherein one attachment means provides safe anchoring for supporting cable **203** and the second attachment means, sensibly parallel to first attachment means **304**, provides safe anchoring for second supporting cable **1201**. Said supporting cables **304** and **1201** can be clamped by clamping devices **301** and **302**.

Moreover, said clamping devices **301**, **302**, the components of which are described in detail in *Figure 4*, can be adapted to accommodate multiple cables **203**, **1201** by implementing as many individual ensembles of components necessary to the clamping of said cables as there are supporting cables. Said multiple ensembles of clamping device components are sensibly parallel to one another and implemented side-be-side on the upper tube.

The benefit of this alternative embodiment of the invention is to enable scaffolders or builders working on a same flat surface of a structure to cross one another's path without incurring the risk of entangling the cable attachment of their respective inertia reel and thereby unreeling said cable attachment further which, in the case of an accidental fall, would increase the pendulum effect affecting said falling scaffolder.